

## U. S. STARTS DRIVE FOR 50,000 ROOKIES

Extra Inducements Offered to Volunteers for Nation's Peace Army.

### UNIVERSITY IN KHAKI

Figures Cited to Show Economic Advantages of Serving With the Colors.

Young man, go East! Pick out a skilled trade that you would master, decide what part of the world you would like to see, enlist for three years in the peace army of the United States and when you quit the service—if you are the right kind of a man—you will have your trade, you will have gained wide experience and been in parts of the world you never expected to see and, again if you are the right kind of a man, you will have money in the bank.

In simple terms this is the advice that hundreds of recruiting sergeants in fifty-two of the largest cities in the country are to hand out this week to youths and men of the right type, but who through circumstances or accident have not decided upon any definite line of endeavor. The War Department wants 50,000 men immediately for service in France and along the Rhine as a replacement army to take over the duties of the American Expeditionary Force, and it is with this objective that a nation-wide recruiting campaign is being conducted. Many of the men who are returning from overseas duty are offering themselves for reenlistment in the peace army, but many of them find it necessary to return to their homes and take up work where they left off.

The War Department feels that these men are entitled to discharge, and that in many cases they are of more potential value to the nation in the period of reconstruction at their old lines of industry than in the service, but their discharge makes necessary the creation of a great volunteer peace army, to members of which the Government is now prepared to offer far greater facilities for industrial education along skilled lines than was possible during the building or maintenance of the American Expeditionary Force.

It is for this reason that the War Department has paraphrased Horace Greeley's famous remark and advises: "Go East, young man, go East!"

#### Campaign Opened.

The recruiting campaign, which opens this week, will be handled in the metropolitan district from two main offices in New York City, one at 461 Eighth avenue and the other at 25 Third avenue. In addition there have been established offices at 142 Ashland place, Brooklyn, and 112 Newark avenue, Jersey City. At each place a staff of non-commissioned officers will be ready to give every sort of information to youths who want to avail themselves of the opportunity offered for a free education, travel and adventure during the next three years.

The War Department officials feel that the unusual attractions offered and the opportunity to see something of the world while history is being written during the reconstruction period will appeal strongly to the great numbers of young men who a year ago were just below the draft age and whose youth alone kept them out of the army before volunteer enlistments ceased.

In a recent article on the creation of America's peace army Secretary of War Newton D. Baker wrote:

"There is only one way to secure the necessary number, and that is to make service in the army so attractive that men will seek it. There is again a choice of methods. One is increase of pay and emoluments, and the other is the presentation of opportunity which will appeal

to young men as an educational opportunity appeals to them."

The War Department has chosen the second plan in the belief that it will furnish the stronger appeal to American youth and attract more men of the type the service wants to foster.

Full page advertisements that will appear from time to time during the present week in all the leading newspapers of the country will give the particulars regarding service in the new army. Whatever information may be included in the advertisements may be had at any one of the recruiting offices.

In a few words the War Department's plans are outlined in its announcement to create a "University in Khaki," a great school where skilled training in any one of 100 or more technical lines may be had absolutely free by the enlisted man who signifies his desire to join up. "Earn While You Learn" is to be the slogan used, and the picture of a finished apprentice in a well paid trade, three years of experience and travel, new and firm friendships, something substantial put by and a new and definite outlook on life is what the department holds out as the prime inducement to the service it wishes to fill.

#### Two Methods Discussed.

Of the two methods of attracting youths to the service—the first of higher pay and the second of greater opportunity—Secretary Baker in the article referred to says:

"By the first of these suggested alternatives the army would be brought into competition with industry on the basis of pay purely as a commercial or industrial proposition. Service would be regarded as 'work' enlistment as a 'job,' and the whole spirit of doing something for America would be absent."

"The second plan, however, presents possibilities of the most inviting kind. The peace time army should in fact be made up of young men from 18 to 21 years of age. Their period of enlistment should probably be for three years and enlistment ought to be limited to the years 18 to 19, so that the termination of the three year period would come at the ages of 21 and 22."

"For the most part instead of studying mountains, rivers and highways, the modern war college will study electricity, chemistry and physics, and its maps will be charts of the industrial establishments of the nation suitable for the production at the highest speed of vast quantities of intricate and novel devices. Solid-flying devices, anti-submarine protection and gas warfare are apt illustrations of the essential characteristics of modern combat."

"That there must be obedience, subordination and discipline goes without saying, but these virtues in a modern army must rest upon comprehension and intelligent consent. An army in peace time should not be a thing alienated from the common interests of men, but should be a part of the life of the nation. The boy, who in the future goes into the army should, to his people at home, be a boy who has gone to school, and who after graduation will return with added capacities for civilian usefulness."

To the kind of men Uncle Sam wants he is prepared to offer much including a choice of the service he wants to enter and a pretty fair chance of going to the particular spot in the world that they may have been hankering to see.

#### Has Economic Argument.

The War Department has decided that figures talk best the matter of obtaining enlistments just as much as in making out appropriation bills, and it is going to appeal to the class of men it wants with a strictly economic argument. It asks of youths of eighteen, nineteen or twenty:

"Can you pay all your expenses from your present income and have a dollar a day left over?"

In a pamphlet prepared at recruiting headquarters from actual statistics gathered from men in various branches of the service it is shown that the op-

portunities for saving money afforded to men from 18 to 25 years of age are greater if taken advantage of than in almost any other line in which the person has no particular qualification. A carefully prepared table covering average cases of men 18, 20, 22, 24 and 40 years of age shows a possibility for actual saving far greater than expected. The figures given in the case of the civilian were prepared by a municipal statistician and the recruiting officials declare that the truth of the argument is proved by the number of discharged soldiers who are reenlisting.

The average savings in civilian life are shown to range from \$11 to \$369 a year and are contrasted with the possibilities in the army where men of parallel ages can if they want to live as well as the civilian of the same age and save from \$200 to \$800. These figures include also the payment of a \$3,000 insurance policy, which, however, is optional with the man in the service. The annual expense budgets tabulated are for unmarried men engaged in ordinary industrial pursuits and the municipal statistician report shows that in civilian life the savings gradually grow less as a man grows older, while in the army the exact opposite prevails.

The figures given are compiled on a conservative basis, as far as the civilian is concerned. It is pointed out that some persons do not smoke, do not belong to any church or organization, and some get all their necessary medical treatment at free dispensaries, but the report says, the budget of such people is an exception and invariably contains other items of personal expense that bring the total up to the average estimated.

#### The Average Budget.

The table prepared for the case of an eighteen-year-old youth is given first, because it is men of that age that the army is most anxious to interest in the possibilities offered by service. The eighteen-year-old youth, with little or no experience in the skilled trades, can possibly earn \$3 a day for 250 days in the year, according to the army's estimate. This means an annual income of \$175, with employment uncertain and if apprenticed to a skilled trade probably three years must elapse before the youth can hope to earn journeyman's wages. Out of this annual income of \$175 the following expenditures are put down as necessary in the average case in civilian life:

	Week.	Year.
Rent (contribution to family rent of room)	\$2.00	\$104.00
Food (contribution to family)	\$2.00	\$104.00
Laundry	1.00	\$52.00
Clothing	1.00	\$52.00
Carefare	.50	\$26.00
Subsistence (tips and amusements)	.50	\$26.00
Newspapers	.50	\$26.00
Church	.50	\$26.00
Organization dues	.50	\$26.00
Christmas presents	1.00	\$52.00
Doctor	1.00	\$52.00
Total		\$715.00

Left over for savings or additional income

Contrasted with this is the following average annual budget for a youth of the same age in the army, with the rank of private, where the annual base pay at \$10 a month amounts to \$360 for the year:

	Week.	Year.
Reimbursement		
Food	\$2.00	\$104.00
Laundry	1.00	\$52.00
Clothing	1.00	\$52.00
Carefare	.50	\$26.00
Subsistence (tips and amusements)	.50	\$26.00
Newspapers	.50	\$26.00
Church	.50	\$26.00
Organization dues	.50	\$26.00
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Total		\$715.00

Left over for savings or additional income

As against this table is shown the

base pay of a duty sergeant in the United States Army, a grade that should be attained by any soldier before the age of 25, which amounts to \$456 a year. The minimum expenditure for a soldier of this age including the cost of carrying his insurance policy of \$2,000 is placed at \$159.84, leaving a balance to the good of \$296.16 for the year if the man wants to keep his expenditures within the prescribed limits.

#### For the Man 40 Years Old.

The last comparative table that is shown reflects the average budget of a man of 40, with the trade of a machinist and an earning capacity of \$6 a day for 250 days in the year, giving him an income of \$1,500. Allowing this man an expenditure of \$10 a week for rent but keeping his other disbursements at the same figure as the man of 17, the table shows that in civilian life he could save \$369 a year.

A man of equal ability, the table shows, can easily attain the grade of master engineer in the army with base pay of \$775 a year. As against this his annual expenditures are put at \$163.44, including his insurance premium, leaving him a net annual balance of \$611.56.

In each case the item of insurance, carried voluntarily by the soldier, is not included in the civilian's expense account, but the cost of the average policy to the civilian at the greatly increased rates he has to pay would, the report says, in most instances exhaust whatever margin he had and actually leave the man in debt.

A survey of army opportunities has revealed more than 600 well paid trades and civilian occupations in the army, each of which requires many skilled men, in the Air Service, Tank, Signal and Motor Transport corps. In the Ordnance, Medical and Quartermaster departments and in the Engineer Corps along almost every trade is common employment in civilian life is represented.

Forty-one distinct trades are prominent at the moment by reason of the immediate needs of the service in the Coast Artillery there are thirty-two trades and in the Engineers twenty-eight. In the construction division of the Quartermaster Department there are twenty-six in the Motor Transport twenty-three and in the Ordnance eleven.

In the Tank Corps and the Purchase, Storage and Traffic divisions there are many more and in the Signal and Medical Corps scores of opportunities exist for vocational training, and equal opportunities exist, it is announced, for specialization in the field artillery, infantry and cavalry.

The value of army training in these lines is indicated by the statement of the authorities that the demand for honorably discharged soldiers, skilled as mechanics and graduates of either the Motor Transport, Tank Corps or Air Service from motor manufacturers alone is far greater than the supply.

#### What the Service Offers.

Here are just a few of some of the specific lines Uncle Sam is more than willing to instruct the right sort of men in: Land surveying, automobile repairing, telephone repairing, road construction, wireless telegraphy, telephony, telegraphing, switchboard installation, motor mechanics (air or ground), baking and cooking, carpentry, photography, electrical work, photography, bricklaying, blacksmithing, masonry, welding (acetylene and electric), airplane mechanics and plumbing.

There is immediate need for men qualified in many of these lines now for foreign service and men desiring to go overseas will have opportunity to select the particular branch of the service they prefer—infantry, field artillery, medical corps, engineers or any other branch that requires men. One of the principal demands at the present is for line men in operations in Siberia.

The period of enlistment for men who have had no previous service is three years, but the additional advantage of discharge at the end of one year is offered to men who desire to carry over should they desire it. To men who have served with the expeditionary forces there is immediate opportunity for promotion to the non-commissioned grades, and the prospect of appointment to West Point is constantly held out to men who can pass the necessary qualifying examination, and in addition, according to the army authorities in charge of the recruiting drive, the opportunities for commissions direct from the ranks will increase rather than decrease.

Gen. Wilbur E. Wilbur will be in charge of the recruiting for New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and will have his headquarters at 461 Eighth avenue. Gen. Wilder has announced that a complete staff of non-commissioned officers will be on duty at each recruiting station ready to give all necessary particulars to prospective members of America's new peace army.

#### CALL FOR MORE FUNDS ISSUED.

City Reemployment Bureau in Need of Help.

Unless additional funds are forthcoming from the public Reemployment Bureau of New York City, which has been functioning since April 26 last under the direction of the Reemployment Committee for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, will have to close.

Funds are available for the continuance of the bureau only up to July 1 and according to a report presented by the committee at a meeting last week at the rooms of the Merchants Association, there is most urgent need to carry on the work at least until September 1.

The entire financial support, since the bureau was opened has been provided by the various welfare boards engaged in war relief work, including the Red Cross, the National War Council, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the War Camp Community Service.

In the report of the bureau presented last week it was shown that of the 5,659 ex-soldiers, sailors and marines who had registered for jobs, employment was found for 4,101 men, who have been drawing a pay envelope for two weeks or more. Complete reports, it was said, would show that by July 1 something more than 5,100 jobs secured, or positions found for 52.3 per cent. of the men applying.

#### THIS IS CLEAN-UP WEEK.

Merchants Association to Distribute 50,000 Circulars.

This is the city's clean-up week and a particular appeal is being directed to all residents to reduce to a minimum the danger that accompanies the collection of garbage and refuse. Through the organization of block captains the anti-litter bureau of the Merchants Association is distributing 50,000 circulars, signed by Mayor Hylan and instructing all who receive one what to do. Special attention is directed to the necessity for cleaning all backyards, court areas, air shafts, fire escapes and roofs, particularly as the hot weather approaches. No rubbish should be put out on the street for collection by the Department of Street Cleaning until official notice is received of what day the wagons will call for its removal. Everybody is asked to cooperate with the city department in this matter, and the block captains in each district will be notified when the accumulated garbage and refuse will be collected.

## TELLS HOW TO PICK GOOD OIL CONCERNS

District Attorney's Agent Says They Do Not Sell Promotion Stock.

### EASY TO OBTAIN FUNDS

Investigator. Just Returned From Texas. Explains Development Methods.

In order to help the public know good oil investments from bad District Attorney Swann makes public a report made by one of his agents, who has just returned to New York after spending five weeks in Texas. The report says:

"This is the usual arrangement followed by honest promoters and developers: 'A plot of land is leased for five years at a given price an acre, subject to a royalty of one-eighth of the find of oil to the owner. A guarantee of \$5,000 is generally deposited in some local bank, conditioned that the person leasing the land will drill and complete a well 3,000 feet deep within ninety days of the time the transfer of the property is made. This \$5,000 is returned when the well is completed. The lessor of the oil land locates a favorable section of 160 acres for his drilling operations. The sections surrounding the plot where the operations are carried on are divided into smaller sections ranging from 20 acres up to 160 acres."

"To erect a derrick and equip it with derrick irons and machinery in order that a drilling contract may be let costs in the neighborhood of \$11,000 to \$15,000. The drilling contract is for about \$4 a foot, which makes the cost of drilling a 3,000 foot hole \$12,000. In order to properly drill a well there are a number of outside expenditures, such as preparing tanks to hold any possible finds of oil, water wells, the purchase of trucks to convey material and other minor incidentals, which brings the cost of completing a well up to at least \$40,000."

"When a well has been driven to 400 feet it is possible to sell the leases of the plots of ground which surround the drilling operations. These leases are subject to the clause providing that the lessor will complete his well to 3,000 feet. In this way considerable money is realized from the leases, and it practically brings back to the company the cost of drilling the well. These leases are bought eagerly by the large, substantial oil companies, refiners and distributing companies who wish to have new sources of supply in territory that has been proved without expense to them."

"In the organization of the company that intends to really seek oil it is hardly necessary for the organizer to resort to drafting, advertising and newspaper. The reputable oil men of Texas recent very much the methods that are now employed by the so-called promoters and developers of oil companies. They want a man who has a reputation for honesty and who has a reputation for hard work."

"With the sale of leases the company has almost enough capital to drill a second well in case a dry hole is brought in the first time. There is generally about \$20,000 worth of machinery and assets left on a dry hole, which can be utilized in development in another location. It is intended by the reputable oil men that several drillings can be made out of the original capital."

"In the beginning of a rush to a new field there has been more or less congestion of freight and of labor. There is no shortage of labor and no real shortage of supplies. It takes at least a month to get the tools on the ground. If you sink an oil well, inside of two months you have water. A reputable company has no difficulty in securing all the necessary material and labor for drilling the well. Conditions in the oil country are now becoming normal and freight deliveries are made within reasonable periods. The heavy rains have inundated the progress of the work, but in the last week great progress has been made as the roads are now in better condition."

"The banking conditions are very bad, the legal rate of interest being 10 per cent."

## TROOPSHIPS MADE LATE BY DENSE FOG

Welcomed From West Wait All Day for the Peerless and Alaskan.

Red Cross workers and officers of the port of embarkation who meet transports at dock had a long wait yesterday for troops aboard the Peerless and the Alaskan, which did not warp into the Bush Terminal until after 6 o'clock last evening. They had been reported as due to dock in the morning, but they were forced to stay outside because of heavy fog. The result was that some of the food prepared by the war workers for the troops was thrown away and the patient Red Cross enthusiasts were pretty weary.

The Rocky Mountain Club's delegation of more than 200, marshalled by the club's secretary, Herbert Wall, cruised around the bay all day waiting for the boys from Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and other Western States, who were on the Peerless, and finally came up alongside her.

Some of the newcomers were Gov. E. W. Davis of Idaho, ex-Gov. F. R. Gooding, Representatives Smith and French of Idaho, Representative W. N. Valle of Colorado and United States Senator John D. Kendrick of Wyoming. The Peerless brought 2,652 doughboys, mostly of the 14th and the 14th Field Artillery. The welcoming delegation was permitted to go on the pier and mingle with the soldiers as a reward for their patient waiting. The soldiers, orators and others who will be welcomed by their friends at Camp Merritt to-day.

The Alaskan brought four officers and 101 men of the First Artillery Corps and 22 officers and 1,611 men of the 315th Engineers, all in command of Col. William E. Sage of the regulars. Most of the boys are from Texas and Oklahoma and saw service at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne.

#### Prentiss N. Gray Leaves To-day.

Prentiss N. Gray, agent of the Belgium Government in this country and formerly in charge of transportation for the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, will sail to-day by the White Star liner Adriatic for a six weeks trip through Belgium on business for the Belgium Government.



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